





NEW VOLUME OF THE  
**LADIES' COMPANION,**  
AND  
**LITERARY EXPOSITOR,**  
FURNISHED BY WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, S. F.

THE volumes of this old and popular magazine commence with the May and November numbers.

Editors—Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, and William W. Snowden.

At the recent publication of thousands of subscriptions and readers, the "LADIES' COMPANION," in 1846, will be printed in a larger type. This general complaint has been, "the size of the type is too small," and it has been pointed out, since the commencement, was too small. The publisher, such candidate, a splendid lot of new Bolognese type, which is a size larger than that for the need, and such purchase for the founder of *Granger, Bruce & Co.*, of New York—upon which the "Ladies' Companion and Literary Expositor" will hereafter be printed, commencing with the May number, 1847. To give greater strength to the literary and literary department, the publisher will add Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney and Emma C. Embury has been secured for the editorial department.

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Among the number of contributors to the "Glad-  
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ture, and which, separately, is identified with the progress of this country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally raised by an individual of the name of Emerson. There will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the boldest intellect, in its more refined and delicate phases, and who have shown a noble and glowing commitment to the strains and elevations of their sex. The talents of their contributors, it will be perceived, are of the most excellent character. By this, it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified, and that the most judicious patron will perceive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays, the instructive and the amusing, the grave and the gay will be blended, to amuse the eye and

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vs.	
Catharine Lewis, widow, Thome	Plaintiff
Lewis, David Lewis, Virginia Lewis,	
and Samuel Lewis, heirs at law of Sa-	Defendant.

[illegible]

month last of year, 27, in township 23, range 8 east,  
in the county of Huntington, and state of Indiana.  
The above pt. of section 32, in township 23 north  
range 8 east, situate in the county of Wabash,  
and state of Indiana; And that application was filed  
made on the 14 day of the next term of said Ab-  
bott Circuit Court to said court to appoint exam-  
iners to make partition of said land.

J. H. HAMILTON,

May 19, 1845. 4047





INDIANA.







# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 4.—No. 1.

FORT WAYNE, I.A., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER, 433.

## THOMAS TIGAR.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.  
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## NOBLE AND LAGRANGE DEMOCRAT-16 CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Noble and Lagrange held at Northport in Noble county on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1848.

On motion of the Hon. Thos. J. Spaulding, Philo Taylor was chosen President, Henry Helzel and John Salmon Vice Presidents, and Delavan Martin and Westley White Secretaries.

On motion, Resolved, That the Convention proceed to business, and that each township represented in this convention be allowed to cast three votes.

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention selected to give the votes of their respective townships proceed to make a random ballot for a suitable person to represent this district in the next Legislature.

Whereupon after counting the votes, the following resulted as follows:

For Francis F. Jewett Esq. of Lagrange county	26
Horatio M. Slack of Noble county	13
Hon. John Thompson of Lagrange Co.	9
Col. William Cochran of Lagrange Co.	4

Whereupon a second balloting was made which resulted as follows:

For Francis F. Jewett Esq.	27
Horatio M. Slack Esq.	27

And it appearing that no person had received a majority of votes given, a third balloting was made, when Francis F. Jewett received 37

Horatio M. Slack received 21

Resolved, That F. Jewett be considered the candidate selected by this convention for the office of Representative to the State Legislature.

On motion of Isaac Spencer, Esq.

Resolved, That the President select a committee of five persons to draft a preamble and resolutions expressing the sentiments of this convention.

Whereupon the following named persons were selected said committee: Hon. Thos. J. Spaulding, Horatio M. Slack Esq., Delavan Martin, Isaac Spencer, and W. B. Dunn Esq.

Who after a short recess, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and approved by the convention.

Whereas, in all our assemblies as Democrats, it is always proper and indeed is a right of the people to require a full and complete disclosure of the principles upon which we rely, and which we hold ourselves always ready to make known for the scrutiny of the public eye, and in relation to which no farther than they will strictly bear the test of man's sober second thoughts and better judgments, will we ask to be treated with a generous confidence.

Therefore Resolved, That we deprecate a tax, come in what shape it may, tariff or otherwise, as an evil and tolerable only from necessity when required for the purpose of a government revenue. That we deprecate the idea of a home league as held forth by stock jobbers and lords of the loom, (who in relation to the mass of our countrymen are but as one to fifteen) and who seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the lives, morals, and property of American Citizens without distinction of sex. That the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is a breach of that contract entered into between the United States and those individual States, which ceded such lands to our Government—that the assumption of State debts by our General Government, is an idea that never can be entertained one moment by an enlightened American Citizen except he be a traitor to his country's interests and disposed to barter away our National Independence and truckle to British Aristocracy.

Resolved, That to ensure the supremacy of principles, it behooves us to select such men to act in the halls of Legislation both State and National as will act ably and with entire consistency with these principles, upon which we firmly believe can be depended the eternal security of our Government.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in Andrew Kennedy our able member of the 27th Congress who can wield a sledge hammer that will break to atoms all the brittle rods that hold together the schemes of those mongrel politicians who infect our National as well as State councils, and we do earnestly recommend him to the people of the 10th Congressional district for re-election.

Resolved, That we will support Francis F. Jewett of Lagrange county the nominee of this convention and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election, and that we recommend him to the people of this Representative District as an efficient man and an unwavering Democrat and amply able to advance the interests of our district in our State council.

Resolved, That we recommend Hon. David B. Herriman our late able member of the Senate of Indiana to the people of Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and DeKalb counties as a candidate for re-election to said office.

Resolved, That the principles of Democracy harmonize, so will Democrats unite, and in union there is strength.

For our cause we will raise, and our song still shall be

Less equal and just for a people that's free.

On motion of Thos. J. Spaulding,

Resolved, That John Moore Esq., Delavan Martin Esq., and John Kromer of Lagrange Co., and John A. Colerick, Nathan Frick and Horatio M. Slack of Noble county, compose a

Central Corresponding Committee for this representative district for the ensuing year.

On motion of Isaac Spencer, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers thereof, and that the editors of the Lagrange Freeman, Goshen Democrat and Fort Wayne Sentinel be requested to publish the same.

On motion of Thos. J. Spaulding, Resolved, That this Convention adjourn sine die.

PHILO TAYLOR, Pres't,  
HENRY HELTZEL, Vice  
JOHN SALMON, Presidents.  
Delavan Martin, Secretaries  
Westley White,

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

IN RELATION TO A  
**Protective Tariff;**  
EMBRACING

A brief review of the operation of our tariff laws since the organization of the Government, including that of 1842.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB.

[CONTINUED]

### WILL A HIGH TARIFF MAKE MANUFACTURES CHEAPER?

If its friends do not sometimes urge this as an argument in its favor, we should scarcely deem it worthy of a reply.

Does the manufacturer himself believe it? He complains that they are now too cheap, and therefore he asks for a high tariff to enable him to sell at better prices. If the manufacturer is embarrassed because he cannot sell his goods high enough, would he ask for a high tariff, if it would cause his goods to fall still lower in price? By no means. That would not be "protection." Yet the manufacturers were foremost in urging the high tariff upon Congress, at its last session, and Mr. Simons, of Rhode Island, himself a wealthy manufacturer, was the Chairman of the Committee on manufactures in the Senate which reported in its favor.

But it is said that prices of manufactures have declined, that cotton goods, for instance, are much cheaper now than they were twenty years ago. This is very true. But this has been owing not to a high tariff, but to the vast improvements in machinery. If one man, with the aid of a machine, can now spin as much cotton or wool as two hundred and sixty seven men could formerly, the only wonder is, that goods are not much cheaper than they are. The truth is, low prices are the excuse for, and cause, high tariffs. But high tariffs are the enemies of, and prevent, low prices. If it were not for high tariffs, machinery would supply our wants at far less expense. High tariffs are the deadly enemies of all the advantages flowing from improvements in the social arts, and confine these advantages to a privileged few.

It is also insisted that we must resort to a high tariff as a measure of

### RETRIBUTION.

The argument assumes that the British Dominions will not receive our produce, except under high duties, and concludes, therefore, that we must retaliate, by imposing high duties on the goods we receive from that country. Those who urge this argument, admit that it would be better for every country to tax imports from other countries low, and encourage a free exchange of articles. But that this plan should not be adopted by one country, unless all do it.

In the first place, there is a mistake as to the fact. The public documents based on returns, show that, during the seven years ending with and including the year 1840, the United States exported of our products to foreign countries to the amount of nine hundred and fifty eight and one half millions of dollars, and that of this large amount the British Dominions alone received more than one-half.

In the four years ending with 1840, our exports to Great Britain and Ireland alone, amounted to above two hundred and thirteen millions of dollars besides the profits, being considerably above what we received there in return.

It is said, too, that Great Britain takes none of our provisions. But the returns show that in the year 1840 alone, our farmers supplied Great Britain and her Colonies, in the single articles of flour and wheat to the amount of above twelve and one half millions of dollars. Great Britain, at that time had a heavy duty on foreign provisions, which no doubt diminished her imports in that line, though it could have had but little effect on the profits on what was sold. Because, as we have shown, the consumer, not the importer, pays the tariff tax. The principal effect, which had, was to make provisions there so dear as to deprive her own laboring classes of a comfortable sustenance. She wished to "protect" the rich landed aristocracy, by imposing a heavy tax on imported provisions, and compel the other classes to buy domestic supply. In this way numbers have actually died of starvation. They benefited their aristocracy by trampling millions of the poor into pauperism. And now because they have acted so inhumanly and unjustly towards their poor, we must impose a high tax to benefit our wealthy manufacturers by grinding the farming interests into the dust. If our high duties could reach the landed aristocracy of England, it would be retaliation. But instead of that, they diminish our imports from that country, and that, as we have shown, diminishes our exports of provisions to it, and the fewer provisions we send there, the greater monopoly is enjoyed by their landed aristocracy in supplying their market.

In short, because the wealthy land holders of England oppress their poor, our wealthy manufacturers must retaliate by oppressing ours! Besides, just before our late tariff was passed, Great Britain had greatly reduced duties on our provisions. A comparison of her tariff and ours, shows that her duties on grain are lower than one-half of the articles in our tariff. She actually takes, directly and indirectly, three fourths of all the grain we export. Can we talk with propriety of retaliation, when our taxes on her cottons, woollens and crockery were nearly double as high as hers on our grain?

When our opponents admit that the system of low duties is the best policy, if acted on by all nations, why do we select the very time for increasing ours, when England had just set the example of diminishing hers? Is there not danger that it may induce her to raise hers again? She will certainly do so, if she is governed by the same miserable policy that produced our late tariff. And such an event, it is evident, must injure the sale of our surplus produce of the West.

Again, if we exclude, or materially diminish, the importation of goods from abroad, by taxing ourselves with high prices at home, it will increase the amount of freight on our exports. A vessel can take the farmer's produce from New Orleans to a foreign country cheaper if it can bring another cargo back. If the foreign cargo is excluded from our ports by a high tariff, the vessel must charge as much for taking our produce abroad, as it would for the out going and return cargo, both. If it had a return cargo, that cargo would pay half of the expenses of the voyage. High freights diminish the profits on the cargo, and the merchant cannot, in that case, give the farmer as much for his produce, for the purpose of shipping it abroad. So that in this, as in the other class we have mentioned, the burden at last falls on the farmer and laborer, to benefit the manufacturer, by excluding necessities from abroad.

### A HIGH TARIFF IS INJURIOUS TO COMMERCE, NAVIGATION AND THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The United States are happily separated from the most powerful nations of the Globe, by the wide Ocean. A war with either of them, therefore, must, to a great extent, be fought on that element. Ships and soldiers are necessary in such a contest. Who has not heard—who among us does not feel proud of the valor of a John Paul Jones, of the Revolution; of the Porters, the Decaters, the Bainbridges, the Lawrences, and other naval heroes of the last war, in successfully grappling with proud England, the Queen of the Sea, the first naval power of the world, on her own boasted element, and tearing from her reluctant grasp the wealth of victory? Who does not see the necessity of keeping up the numbers and spirits of our hardy sailors with whose assistance we can hold foreign arrogance and foreign aggression at arm's length?

Now, it is well known that nearly all our brave tars are reared in the merchant service. They commence their life of peril and daring on the stormy deep, in trading vessels. This is their apprenticeship. Thence they go into our ships of war, and make our glorious flag respected in every port and on every sea, or they enter on board of privateers, despoiling the enemy's commerce and crippling his energies.

But if our merchant vessels are thrown out of employ, what becomes of this apprenticeship of the American tar—this nursery of seamen? Whence can our men of war get their supply of skilful hands and stout hearts? Now it is manifest, that a high tariff, by diminishing imports diminishes trade, and of course diminishes the number of vessels employed in trade. It diminishes the shipping interest, engaged in exchanging our products over the whole world. Its direct tendency, therefore is to cripple our naval force, which has been well termed the "right arm of the national defence."

Now let us see how far this is borne out by the facts. During the ten years from 1800 to 1810, although our merchant vessels were annoyed by both England and France, they increased in tonnage nearly fifty per cent. In the five following years, even when we were engaged in a war with the immense naval power of Great Britain, our tonnage was but slightly diminished. But in the following fifteen years, ending with the year 1830, under the high tariff of 1816, 1824, and 1828, our shipping was reduced to the amount of 277,819 tons, being over fifty per cent, although our population was increased over fifty per cent. Thus the high tariff had nearly destroyed our shipping, and had accomplished what England, with her thousand ships of war, was unable to effect.

Now contemplate the other side of the picture. In 1833 the compromise tariff was passed, by which the tariff tax on imports was gradually diminished, from time to time, for ten years, and within the nine years since we have more than recovered all that we had lost, our foreign tonnage amounting in 1841, to 946,073 tons. And let it not be said that this shipping interest has been exclusively engaged in importing goods from abroad. It was also employed in taking out at least an equal amount of exports, as we have already established.

### WILL A HIGH TARIFF PREVENT A FLOW OF SPECIE FROM THE COUNTRY?

This is sometimes asserted, and by some may be believed. But it is plain that no nation can buy with cash only. Industry must be used; labor must be employed, something must be raised, made or produced in exchange, or the money "gives out." And then resort must at last be had to industry. For, in the course of a limited time, the imports and exports must be equal, as we have said already.

A resort to our own history—to facts—shows indeed that high tariffs rather have had a tendency to drive specie out of the country. From 1821 to 1832, both inclusive, there was imported into the United States about eighty two and one third millions of dollars. (\$82,331,067), and there was sent out, during the same time, about eighty-five and one-half millions of dollars (\$85,604,131). The was during the continuance of all our high tariffs; that is, those of 1816, 1824, and 1828. During these twelve years, therefore there was sent out of the country, rising three and one quarter millions of dollars, (\$3,273,064) more than was brought in.

In March, 1833, the compromise act was passed, which, as we have shown, gradually diminished the amount of the tariff to the revenue standard. But in the seven following years, ending with 1840, under a decrease

\*Saxony, Prussia, Holland, Belgium and England have all made advances towards a system of low duties.

ing tariff, there was imported into the country about fifty five millions of dollars more than was sent out, (\$55,004,288). Our authority for these facts, is the report of the Whig Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives, made at the last session of Congress. It thus proves anything, therefore, it proves that high tariffs drive specie out of the country and that low tariffs bring it back. Let us hear no more of low duties robbing the country of specie. What sophistry will selfish interests not resort to!

### IS A HIGH TARIFF AT THIS TIME NECESSARY TO MAKE US INDEPENDENT?

Our ability to supply ourselves with the necessities, comforts and many of the luxuries of life, is now on a footing entirely different from what it was during the last war, and even then we were able to live within ourselves. We did not import from abroad and retain for use, in 1840, when the duties had been diminished to the revenue standard, of blankets more than about three cents worth to each of our people, young and old, black and white. Our whole imports of woollen goods of every kind including broad cloths, fine worsteds, &c., &c., in the same year, was only about thirty cents each.

The last census shows that we have twenty millions of sheep, and our yearly crop of cotton amounts to two millions of bales, and of this we use less than the sixth part. Who can say that we should suffer for want of clothing in time of war?

Our whole import of iron in that year, after deducting what was used by Rail Roads, and admitted free of duty was only 22,718 tons, being less than one twentieth part of our production. Yes, nineteen twentieths of the iron we ordinarily use, is made within ourselves!

Then as to articles and munitions of war. We have long been in the habit of making our own cannon. Of arms, we have the most abundant supply. We have two public arsenaries, and contracts with seven private arsenaries, which furnish about forty thousand arms every year. And we have on hand above six hundred and ninety thousand muskets, and more than twenty thousand rifles belonging to the public. Of gun powder, we imported, in 1840, only about four thousand five hundred dollars worth (\$4,521), and we exported the same year, nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth (\$117,347).

We have therefore an abundant and increasing supply of the materials of war; but if we had not, what sort of an argument is that for taxing cotton, woollens, salt and crockery war? It is the best, however, that the manufacturers have, and it is a poor one, they try to make it up by urging it the other way. Selfishness never sleeps.

### IS THE PRESENT HIGH TARIFF IMPARTIAL IN ITS OPERATIONS?

Many of the remarks already made, might be referred to this head. But we desire to submit a few more to the candid reader. We say the candid reader, for in the recent state of political excitement, there were, and doubtless there yet are, some who will not be convinced, some whose prejudices are too strong for argument, some who are so anxious for office, that the permanent interests of the people are of less importance in their eyes, than the attainment of short lived distinction. Strange as it may seem, there are some who would be sorry to find their opponents right. With such, it would be lost time to argue. We only ask the attention of those of all parties who desire to know the truth for its own sake.

We have already proved that the operation of a high tariff is, to compel one part of the community to pay another class of persons a higher price for their products. We will now examine into the whole amount of these higher prices, caused by the late tariff, and compare the numbers and occupation of those who pay, and those who get paid.

The census taken in 1840, shows that there were then in the United States, three millions seven hundred thousand persons engaged in farming, or agriculture, and that their products were three hundred and ninety-four millions of dollars in the year, which gives five hundred dollars to each of them.\*

The census also shows that there were seven hundred and ninety one thousand persons engaged in trade and manufactures, and that their products were three hundred and ninety-four millions of dollars in the year, which gives five hundred dollars to each of them.\*

Now in the present times, which man most needed protection, the manufacturer, who makes five hundred dollars a year, or the farmer, who makes only two hundred and thirteen dollars a year, not one half!

The above does not yet show the full extent of the evil. For, from this number of 791,000 persons engaged in trade and manufactures, should be taken our village and country mechanics, whose profits generally are not larger than those of the farmer, and who are greatly injured by the over shadowing competition of the large factories in the old States.

And we should also take from that number the mere hands or workmen employed in these factories; for, as they receive only their humble wages, the profits caused by the high tariff go to the rich companies or individuals, who own those establishments.

Is not the farmer and laborer equally entitled to protection? At any rate, if either part of the community is to be favored, ought it not to be the many; and not the few? Yet we find the smallest class, who are already doing more than twice as profitable a business as the others, is to be still further benefited at their expense.

Is it just—is it sound policy—that these few wealthy manufacturers, on whose behalf it was promised, in 1816, that a "protection" of three years would be sufficient, and who have since received higher and higher "pro-

tection" should again be quartered on the country?

Is it just, is it fair, that they should have many of their goods "protected," when there are none of the same kind brought into the country to compete with them?

Is it just, is it necessary, that on articles costing six cents a yard, they shall make the farmer pay nine cents a yard more; on one costing three or four cents, six cents more; and one costing one cent, fourteen cents more?

And now, how are the farmer and laborer benefited in return? The manufacturer, as we have shown, cannot consume the twentieth part of the farmer's provisions. Further then that, a though a heavy duty on coarse and cheap woollens from abroad, is imposed, for the purpose of compelling the laborer to pay a high price to the manufacturer for his article, yet the farmer's wool is inadequately protected in return. One of the reasons urged for a high tariff on woollen goods, was that if the manufacturer could get a high price for them he would be able to give the farmer a high price for the wool to make them of. Now the wool of which such are made can be and is imported from South America at seven cents, or less, a pound. But our farmers cannot afford to sell such wool for less than thirty or thirty-five cents a pound. And now mark the difference. While the manufacturer insists that cheap woollen goods, such as he makes, shall not be brought into the country except at a tax, ranging from forty to one hundred and seventy-five per cent., which allows him, to a great extent, a monopoly of the market, the South American wool is taxed only five per cent. A pound of such wool, costing seven cents, is taxed therefore but one third of a cent! It is useless for the farmer to try to sell his wool for a saving price under such circumstances, and against such competition. Now the main object of a tariff, say its friends is to make us independent, as to the cloth, if we are not independent as to the wool of which it is made?

We here see that the manufacturer can sell his woollen goods at a high price, to the farmer, but instead of taking the farmer's wool in return, at thirty or twenty-five cents, he buys an equal article from South America for not more than seven and one half cents! Private gain is his object, and to blind the eyes of the people he talks about independence.

And what is the amount of tax caused by the tariff that we pay? Not only that which is paid into the treasury by the importer, and which is at last paid by the consumer, as we have shown, but also the profits charged on it, which goes into the pocket of the merchants. But all that is much the smallest part. The articles imported from abroad, and which are taxed, amount to not quite one-seventh part of similar articles made in our country. The object of imposing that tax as we have said, is to enable the manufacturers of similar articles at home to sell them high.

It follows, therefore, that as the price is increased on all those articles, home-made, as well as foreign, that for every dollar we pay into the treasury, on the foreign article, we pay seven dollars to the manufacturer, on the domestic article, besides the profits charged on it by every trader through whose hands it passes, until it is bought for use. The whole amount collected for the national revenue, is very large (estimated, under the present whig administration, at thirty two millions of dollars), but when it is considered that seven times that amount is also paid to manufacturers, and swelled to more for profits, as much, to an equal amount from one half, it is wonderful that the mass of the people are kept poor!

Is it strange that the sterile and barren manufacturing States should be prosperous and wealthy, and that the people of the other States should complain of distress?

If A. B. should determine to avoid his share of this tax, by buying no articles from the merchant, which are taxed by the high tariff, and should be able to carry out his resolution, by depriving himself of salt, iron, tea, sugar, coffee, knives, forks, plates, cups, saucers, blankets, clothing, and many other necessities of life still he would fail in his object. The rest of the community would continue to buy as before, the same amount of money or property would go off in exchange for these articles as before; the country would be left just so much the poorer, and just so much the less able to pay A. B. a fair price for his labor, or for his property. He would still, in this indirect manner, feel his share of this odious tax. His property melts away under its influence, as the snow before the sun. He is surrounded with it as by an invisible pestilence, from which he cannot escape.

If this could be seen in the shape of a direct tax exempting rich manufacturers, living in Indiana, from its operation, and making it so much the heavier on the rest of society, who would submit to it? But what would be said, if the law, in addition to that, should require that we should pay seven times as much more, as a direct tax to the manufacturer himself! Bad as that would be, yet if the manufacturers were living amongst us, the money would still be in the country, and we might hope to get a part of it back for our labor. But under the operation of a high tariff, the money goes to swell pampered wealth in other States, and as not one twentieth part of the farmer's produce could be taken in exchange for it, nineteen twentieths of the tax would go—never to return.

### NOW WHAT, IN RETURN FOR ALL THIS, HAS THE FARMER AND LABORER RECEIVED?

In vain do we look into this bill for "protection" to the farmer of Indiana. We beg pardon. To preserve the appearance of impartiality, it is most graciously provided in this bill, that any beef, pork, wheat, flour, oats and corn, imported from abroad, shall pay a duty! As if we were afraid that the half-starved foreign countries could spare these articles, send them here, and undersell us! Undersell us in our own country! When our complaint is, that we raise more than we can sell, and can only sell, at the lowest prices!

Pretend to exclude foreigners from sending provisions into our country, when they themselves are dying in their cellars and in their streets for want of such provisions! The manufacturers prevent the importation

of articles from abroad, which of course must prevent the foreigner from exchanging them for our produce, which is rotting in our stacks, barns and cribs. And then, as a set off, say the foreigner shall not bring agricultural produce to Indiana! This is nothing but the mockery of protection to the farmer. They know that such produce cannot be brought here. They might as well protect the buckeye trees and beech logs of our endless forests. In fact, in return for the taxes we pay the manufacturer, we have the consolation of finding by this bill, that no NEW TIMBER can be brought from a foreign country into Indiana, without paying a duty!

It appears from the official documents, that revenue would be increased, by all the butter brought into the country, only about four hundred dollars in the year, by all the wheat flour, only eighty three dollars, and by all the lard, only ninety-eight cents! How ridiculous to talk of the amount of such accidental importation as a competition!

Let us not be misunderstood. We are the friends of manufacturers. We rejoice in the mechanical and chemical improvements of the age, by which nations are clothed with far less labor and at far less expense than formerly. We are gratified to see industry encouraged and rewarded, every where; but we do object to the elevation of the interests of a few above those of the many; to give assistance where it is not needed, at the expense of honest labor, which is crying for relief.

Let it not be said that we are opposed to American labor, or to home industry. We claim to be, and can prove that we are, more friendly to these great interests, on which, under a kind Providence, our national wealth and happiness depend, than our opponents themselves.

We are not for the home league on the part of a pampered few, to fleece and rob the needy and suffering multitude. Is there no American laborer but what is found in the wealthy factories? Is there none in the plough, the scythe, and the sickle? Have we no home crops; home herds of cattle; and home flocks of sheep?

HOME INDUSTRY! At that inspiring name the tide of patriotism rushes to our heart, we raise our heads, and cast our eyes over our whole beloved country. We cannot fetter and contract our affections to the noisome precincts of the factory alone. But seal—Look abroad over our thousand hills and boundless plains. See the emigrant cutting down the trees, building his log cabin, and turning up the prairie, where golden harvests have slept ever since the flood? There is "home industry." Look at the farmer improving his fences, feeding his cattle, and taking his crops to market. There is "home industry." Look at his wife and daughters cooking his food, making his clothes—doing every thing to save what he has earned, and giving comfort to his habitation. This is "home industry."

This class exceeds all others in society, both in numbers and importance. Without them, our wide spread and fertile lands would be as valueless as the deserts of Arabia. Not a house would be built, did they not feed the builders. Not a village or city would spring into existence, or continue to exist, did they not draw substance and wealth from the farmers around them. Not a ship floats whose freight is not, in the first instance, the product of his toil or the labor of those whom he feeds. The lawyer, the doctor, the divine, the mechanic, the seaman, the soldier, the public officer, the merchant, the banker, the broker, the idler, and the knave, are all fed from his hands—clothed by his toil. The wealth of the Girards and the Astors, is the accumulation of his industry; it is he who fills the treasury of States and Nations; builds navies, and supports armies. Without him, society cannot exist, and the world would be surrendered to a few wandering savages, living by the chase.

This is the "home industry," which, above all others, merits "protection." But what "protection" does it obtain, or ask? Or what is it possible for Government to give? Does the emigrant expect or ask the Government to cut down the tree for him, to build his cabin, and plough up the prairie? Does the farmer ask or expect the Government to build his fences or plough his fields?

Does he go to his government and say: "my land is poor; I can scarcely get a living; I beg you for protection; I beg you to impose a tax on the produce of my neighbor's more productive lands, that my crops may sell higher, and I may get rich!" If he were to approach Congress, or the State Legislature, with such a petition, he would be laughed to scorn. He would be told that he had himself chosen his occupation, and selected his home; that he must encounter the hazards of the one, and the inconveniences of the other; that it would be as unjust to tax his neighbor's crops, to enable him to sell his goods at a higher price, as it would be to take his neighbor's property without consideration and give it to him!

There are but few men in society who advocate an equal distribution of property by law, and these are stigmatized as agrarians and levelers. But is not a protective tariff, so called, founded on the same principle? When the law steps in and compels me to pay more for a hat than I should otherwise be obliged to pay, does it not take a part of my property and give it to the hatter? If the law compels the farmer to give five bushels of wheat for goods which he could otherwise purchase for four, does it not take from him a part of his property and give it to the manufacturer?

And this is called "protecting home industry." The industry of thousands is taxed to swell the income of one; but the thousands are forgotten, and the one only remembered! And because he gets rich there is as much gratulation as though the rest of the community had not thereby become poor.

It is frequently insisted that the great wealth of England is occasioned by her high tariff system, and that the United States should copy her example. We were not a little surprised to see the same ground boldly taken by one of the speakers in the late Whig Convention, held in Indianapolis, January 17, 1842. In dwelling somewhat on this topic, he said "England's palaces were produced by her high tariffs." He ought to have added, that they had also produced the filth, the starvation, and death of millions. There is no doubt that the tendency of a high



tariff is, to create the wealth of a few, by robbing the many. Suppose two adjacent counties in Indiana, to have the same number of inhabitants, and that the same amount of labor is done in each county. If the inhabitants of one county should build a palace, or one or more splendid mansions, it is clear that the labor necessary for that object, must be taken from other pursuits—the pursuits of ordinary industry. The county, therefore, would not be able to send off as much produce, or furnish as much for the mechanic's shop, as the inhabitants of the other county would be able to do, who had confined themselves to their farms and their shops. In the latter case, there would be more to eat and wear, and it would be cheaper. The laborer would retain more of the fruits of his labor. A man can do but a certain amount of work in a given time, and so of a County, a State or a Nation.

The products of this labor constitute the wealth of the individual or community. If these products are engrossed by a few, so much the less must be left to the others. If half the people are engaged in erecting splendid buildings, which of themselves put nothing in the mouth nor on the back, it must make provisions dearer and the people poorer. Great wealth is always found in company with great poverty. As much as the higher classes of England, surpass the wealth of our country, in splendor and luxury in the same degree is the poverty and wretchedness of the rest of the community there, seen greater and more widely extended. We object, therefore, to any policy which tends to make the distinction between the poor and the rich still greater in the U. States. We believe there is more real virtue and happiness in a farming community, than there is in large towns; and for the reason, not only that all persons, male and female, labor in the country, more or less, but also that the inequality is not so great between the rich and the poor.

In no other country is there so unequal a distribution of wealth, as in England, and no one has the condition of the laborer so steadily become worse. The misery of the great body of the people, seems to have increased in precisely the same proportion that the nation has become more wealthy. We have seen the English laborer, under this system losing the comforts, and the necessities, and sometimes even life itself. We have seen him give up the use, first, of meat, then of bread, and, in some cases, even of potatoes, until he was actually reduced to eat the "sowings," made of the starch in which the cloth had been sized at the factories.

And this is the country whose tariff system we are called upon to adopt, that we have our palaces and poor houses also! Whatever may be the secret wishes of their leaders, especially in other States, we are confident that the mass of the whig party—especially their virtuous and industrious farmers and mechanics—do not wish that England should be held up as an example for imitation in this respect.

#### HIGH TARIFFS ARE CALCULATED TO DEFEAT THEIR PROPOSED OBJECT.

The main object of a tariff, as we have said, is, or should be, to raise a revenue. But if the taxes imposed on articles from abroad, are too high, they either diminish the amount imported, or shut them out altogether. If less goods are imported, less taxes are paid at the Custom House. If the tax is so high that the foreign article cannot afford to pay the tax, and afterwards sell for a saving price, it will not be brought into the country at all. In that case, no goods would pass through the Custom House to pay taxes, and no taxes being collected in that manner, there would be no way left to supply the treasury, but by excises, or direct taxation, which the friends of a high tariff profess to abhor. The quantity of articles from abroad that can be used in a country, is in proportion to a number of its people. Every tax on such articles, as we have proved, raises their price and the price is raised in proportion to the amount of tax. If such articles are raised but a little by a small tax, the poorer of the people only will be prevented from buying them.

If such taxes are raised still higher, those who are a little better off than the poorest, will next be unable to buy, and so on, until they are so high that, from inability or account of domestic competition, none will buy, and then the revenue from that source, will cease altogether. If the taxes are very high, although the amount paid on a particular article is then greater, yet there will be fewer of such articles sold, on account of the high price, and consequently fewer brought into the country, and therefore less revenue collected. So that if the taxes are either too high or too low, the revenue will be diminished at the Custom House. If the object is to raise a great amount of revenue, therefore, a medium should be observed.

A high tariff also diminishes the revenue, by encouraging smuggling. It raises the price of the article so much that the smuggler is tempted to bring it in the country secretly, to avoid paying the tax at the Custom House. More or less of this smuggling is practised in every country, but the temptation to it is stronger, where the tariff is high, and of course more extensively practiced.

It is computed that when the tariff duty in England is twenty per cent, the smuggler can afford to run the risk of punishment, by violating the law.

But Great Britain is densely populated, and has but a limited coast or frontier, to guard against the smuggler. The revenue officers, and naval and military force, for the prevention of smuggling in that country, are also far greater than they are in the U. S. Now, if, in the face of all these obstacles, a tariff of twenty per cent, causes smuggling in England, what will be the effect in our country, with a coast and frontier of 8,000 miles, and a tariff of thirty six per cent, and upwards? The United States is divided from Canada only by Lakes, a River, or a mere fence. Nothing has been more common than for persons near the line to cross into Canada to buy their "store goods," which they could get much cheaper there, on account of our tariff, and since it has been raised so much higher, smuggling must be continued on a much larger scale. We all know the smuggling done on that line during the embargo, and the last war. All this may be advantageous to some in New York, and the New England States, which border on Canada, but it is a fraud on the honest importer, and a fraud on the revenue, and consequently makes the burdens heavier on the people of the other States.

[To be continued.]

### FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR  
JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR  
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT  
ANDREW KENNEDY.

By divine permission, the Right Rev. BISHOP KEMPER, of the Episcopal Church, will perform Religious Services, on Sunday the 9th of July. Morning service in the Presbyterian Church at the usual hour; the Sacrament of Baptism and other rites will be administered. Evening services at the Methodist Episcopal Church at 4 o'clock P.M. The Rev. Mr. LAIRD of the same communion will remain a few days in this city.

The friends of the Episcopal Church are requested to meet on Monday, July 10th at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Methodist meeting house to deliberate on matters connected with the Church.

The special term of the Allen Circuit Court for the trial of chancery suits, making up issues &c. will commence on Monday next, and continue in session until all the cases are disposed of.

Persons desirous of being naturalized before the approaching election will be attended to on Saturdays during the session.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright, candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, will speak at Mr. Richard Stone's, on the Fort Wayne and Goshen Road, in Noble county, on Tuesday next, July 4th.

We have conversed with several strangers from different directions, who all unite in giving Fort Wayne the preference over any place they have seen in their travels. In addition to the beauty of its situation, there is a briskness, a liveliness, and appearance of business here far surpassing what they witness elsewhere, and the buildings in course of erection and other marks of improvement which meet the eye on every part of our city impress them very favorably on our growing importance. There are more buildings under way in Fort Wayne, than in any other place in Indiana; and in proportion to its population there are few if any places in the union which will equal it in improvement this year. The opening of our canal has given impetus to the growth of this place than the most sanguine had anticipated.

Among other improvements we would mention a large three story brick hotel just commenced by our enterprising fellow citizen M. Hedekin, on Barr street between Main and Columbia; a block of three story brick stores, now nearly completed, at the corner of Columbia and Barr streets, running back to the canal, owned by S. Hanna.

Another at the corner of Clinton and Columbia also nearly completed, with beautiful cut stone fronts, owned by Messrs. Hamilton and Taber. Another block at the corner of Calhoun and Columbia and running back to the canal owned by L. G. Jones & co. and one at the opposite corner by B. Smith and B. Mason. A. B. Miller and T. J. Wallace have commenced the erection of similar stores on Columbia street and canal.

These buildings are all three story bricks, and will be finished in the best style. Win. R. Kibb has also recommenced operations on his mammoth four story hotel in the western addition, which will probably be the largest and best constructed public house in the state.

Messrs. Hamilton and Williams' merchant flouring mill is in a state of great forwardness, and is expected to be ready for operation in August. We are assured by those acquainted with such matters that this mill, in its machinery and internal arrangements, will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the western country, and being situated in the midst of the city will be a great convenience to our citizens. Major Edsall, also, the owner of the extensive saw mill and water power on the canal at the St. Mary's aqueduct has commenced the erection of a flouring mill. The building is to be of stone, and from the Major's well known enterprise we feel warranted that this mill when completed, will bear comparison with any other. Messrs. Jones and Rudisill are making arrangements to erect a brick-wooden factory, to which will be attached a fulling mill, carding machine, oil press, &c. on the water privilege granted them on the canal in the city.

In addition to these, brick and frame dwelling houses are springing up in every direction, many of which are of a large size and well finished; and yet the progress of building scarcely keeps pace with the increase of population. There is not, we believe, an empty house in the city. Some time ago we estimated the number of buildings under contract at 200, and we are now satisfied that we rather under rated than overestimated the number.

Dr. Thompson addressed the citizens of Adams township on Monday last. We were unable to attend, but are assured by some who were present that we did not lose much. It was a long tedious harangue, composed in a great measure of long extracts from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, &c. in favor of a tariff. Because these great men had advocated a tariff

in former times, as a means of raising revenue to pay off the National Debt, incurred in the wars to acquire and secure our independence—and had thought that in the infancy of our manufactures some encouragement and protection might be advisable, the Doctor argued that a protective tariff was necessary now, when the debt is paid off, and our manufacturers are able to compete with foreigners, even in their own markets, and have become one of the most wealthy and powerful classes in the union! As well might he argue that because one of his patients had experienced benefit from a dose of Calomel during sickness, that he ought to continue it, night and morning, as long as he lived. He also said something on the assumption question, but this, either through ignorance or design, he tangled and mixed up so with the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—an entirely different proposition—that it was not very clear what he was aiming at. The remainder of the speech was chiefly a tissue of slang and abuse in the Doctor's own peculiar style, against his able and popular competitor Andrew Kennedy, in the course of which he said that gentleman might become President of the United States, and that our humble self would probably be made his Secretary of State. We must confess this is a little higher than our ambition had prompted us to aspire, and we feel much flattered that Dr. Thompson entertains so favorable an idea of our capacity and prospects. We presume he was in earnest, and perfectly sincere in his predictions of our future greatness, for he is rather of a sanguine temperament, and we are assured, actually thinks he himself will be elected to Congress, a station which he is not a whit better qualified for or more likely to attain, than we are the elevated one of Secretary of State.

The Doctor was replied to by Mr. Ferry, candidate for Legislature, who in an able speech completely upset all his fine spun theories and left him as our informant expressed it, without a leg to stand on. Mr. Ferry is improving very much as a public speaker, and bids fair to become an ornament to his profession and our city. He would make a representative that Allen county might well be proud of, and we are glad to hear that his prospects of election are most flattering. He is, though, a young man, an old citizen of this place, and the rapid progress he has made in the public favor under the most discouraging circumstances shows an energy of disposition and force of talent which need but a helping hand from his fellow citizens to place him in the foremost ranks. When we are Secretary of State we shall not overlook him.

"Come then ye thirsty who for water repine,  
And taste a cool beverage, so rich, pure, and fine;  
It cannot be equalled this side of the mountains,  
Nor is it surpassed in the 'City of Fountains'."  
HOOPER SHAKESPEARE.

#### TEMPERANCE FOUNTAIN.

The present warm weather causes a great rush of visitors to Dr. Beecher's Soda Fountain. All are going in for soda water, and as a natural consequence, the groceries are almost deserted. We know of nothing more refreshing on a warm day than a glass of Soda water fresh and foaming from the fountain, and when enriched by such syrups as Beecher prepares, it is not at all bad to take. If all his medicine was as palatable, he would be the most popular doctor of the age. The poetry at the head of this article was written (not by us however) while under the inspiration of a glass fresh from the fountain.

Dr. Thompson at his Old Tricks.—We have received several communications from the North (where the Times says he is carrying all before him) exposing some of the calumnies and falsehoods to which Dr. Thompson resorts, for the lack of argument to sustain the tottering cause of whiggery. If we were to attempt to refute all his falsehoods we should fill our columns, to the exclusion of every thing else. If the citizens of the 10th district wish to know Mr. Kennedy's real views and sentiments, let them hear them from himself, and if they wish to become acquainted with the true operation of a protective tariff let them read Mr. Whitcomb's "Facts for the People," now publishing in the Sentinel.

To give our readers some idea of the desperation and total loss of self-respect which the certain prospect of an overwhelming defeat next month has driven him to, we publish one of the many instances furnished us.

At Augusta, Dr. Thompson charged Mr. Kennedy with avowing himself, in his public speeches, in favor of repudiation. This was denied by a democrat present, who said he had heard Mr. Kennedy speak six times, and he had made no such avowal. Whereupon Dr. Thompson, to prove that Mr. Kennedy was a practical repudiator of both public and private debts, read a letter purporting to be written by Timothy Adams, of Northport, Noble County, in which he charges Mr. Kennedy with having left that place without paying his tavern bill! Unfortunately this lie was told too near home, as there happened to be a respectable gentleman present, who informed the Doctor that he was at Northport on the day in question, and saw Mr. Kennedy pay his bill!!!

We are further informed that Dr. Thompson having thus proved Kennedy in favor of repudiation, proves himself in favor of assumption, by telling his confidential friends that he paid the 37¢ cents for Mr. Kennedy at Northport.

What can Dr. Thompson think to gain by this ungentlemanly, despicable course? Does he think so meanly of his fellow citizens as to suppose that they will deem the character he is acquiring for himself any qualification for their representative in Congress?

If Dr. Thompson have any charges to make against Mr. Kennedy, let him, if he dares, meet that gentleman to his face, and not meanly sneak behind his back, retailing his petty slanders.

Mr. Kennedy has now got through with his appointments, and will have leisure to attend to the doctor's case; let the two candidates come fairly in contact, and the way we shall see one cock skinned will be a sin to Crockett.

REPEAL.—The Indiana Journal affects a great interest in the cause of Irish repeal, and the Fort Wayne Times follows suit by copying an address on the subject. This sudden appearance of friendship to the warm-hearted sons of the Emerald Isle, just on the eve of an election, looks a little suspicious, and may be an adroit attempt to come paddy over them, and turn them out of their votes. We do not think they are green enough to be thus easily caught. The editor of the Times is not quite cunning enough to carry out this plan. In the same paper with the address he makes a sly thrust at the editor of the Sentinel because he is guilty of the atrocious crime of being born on the wrong side of the "big pond." This was rather an oversight: the Fort Wayne Branch Junta must keep a watchful eye on their editor—he is apt to stray out without his mother's knowledge. Disguise it as they may, the hatred of federalists towards foreigners will occasionally show itself. The cloven foot will stick out, in spite of their efforts to hide it under the cloak of friendship.

VACCINATION.—We would direct the attention of parents and others to the advertisement of Dr. Schmitz, announcing that he has on hand a fresh supply of vaccine matter. This is a thing that has been too long neglected among us. Fort Wayne, it is true, has never yet been visited with the small pox, but now that the completion of our canal will bring so many travellers through here, we cannot reasonably expect to escape much longer. If it should break out many might pay a dreadful penalty for their negligence.

MURDER.—A correspondent at Lago sends us the following account of an atrocious murder committed in that place on Monday last: An atrocious murder was committed upon the body of a young lad about 15 years of age, near Lago, Wabash Co., on Monday last, 16th of June. The young man, Jacob Owen Smith, was a fatherless child, who, had some two or three days previous to his death, been bound by his mother to one Timothy Carrick, an Irishman. It appears from some cause the lad was unwilling to live up to the indentures and left; was pursued by the legal steps of law and taken back on Monday morning; he was found dead in the canal on Tuesday following, badly mutilated, and floating on the surface of the water. A careful post mortem examination was conducted by Dr. Bairdley, who declared a Surgeon and one of the Jurors that the deceased came to his death by external violence from the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Carrick was arrested upon charge of having perpetrated the awful deed, but was discharged for want of sufficient proof to commit him. It is thought however that the matter will soon come to light, and but little doubt remains in the mind of community, he was guilty of the act.

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.—This came off on the 17th June, and is represented to have been one of the most imposing affairs ever witnessed in the United States.—Boston, and the whole country for miles round was literally crowded with people. Thousands had to be on the floors or in barns, wagons, or any other shelter that could be obtained. Daniel Webster's oration is said to have been a masterly effort and was listened to with the most profound attention. President Tyler and most of his cabinet were present.

Death of the Secretary of State.—Dr. Sawyer, of Huntington, passed through here last Monday, direct from Boston. He states that Mr. Legare died in that city on the morning of the 20th. As we have not yet received any thing by mail of so late a date, we cannot give any further particulars.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

The Whigs are making a great hobby of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States as a means of relieving them from their embarrassments; and Mr. Cass Johnson's celebrated harangue of issuing stock based on the public lands to the States is also a favorite scheme with many demagogues. To show how delusive and deceptive these measures are we publish below an official statement from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by which it appears that the public lands are actually indebted to the government upwards of four million of dollars; that is, the cost of purchase and other expenses of the public domain exceeded the whole receipts from sales in that amount. What can be thought of a party who attempts so barefaced an imposition on the public, as to talk about distributing among the States the proceeds of the public lands, at a time when the general government is in a state of great embarrassment, and these lands are actually indebted to it fourteen millions. Depend upon it, if the States ever get rid of their debts it will be by paying them themselves, and any one who pretends to hold out the idea of the general government's paying them, or giving the public lands for that purpose, is an impostor, and seeks to deceive his fellow citizens, to promote his own advancement, or that of his party.

Statement of the cost and management of the public domain, including all expenses incurred under Indian treaties, and the consideration thereon stipulated, made up to the 30th of September, 1840, by the Commissioner of the general land office:

By the treaty with France, 3d April, 1803, the United States paid for Louisiana, in stock and money \$15,000,000  
Interest on stock, up to the time it was redeemed, 8,329,253  
By the treaty with session of 22nd of Feb., 1819, paid for Florida the sum of 5,990,000  
Interest on stock to provide for a wards under said treaty, up to the time of payment, 1,469,763  
Amount paid to Georgia, in money and arms, 1,250,000

The Yazoo claims, under the act of 3d of March, 1815, 4,292,151  
Paid for salaries and contingent expenses of the general land office, up to the 30th of Sept., 1840, 1,379,580  
For salaries of receivers, registers, incidental expenses of officers &c. 3,708,555  
For salaries of surveyors, generals, their clerks, and for settling land claims, 1,154,138  
For survey of public lands, Amount of two, three and five per cent. from the earliest period of the sales, 3,349,333  
Aggregate considerations paid in lands, money and merchandise to Indian tribes, as per report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, 20th July, 1840, under a resolution of the Senate, of 11th of March, 85,148,203

Total expenditure on account of public lands, \$134,890,935  
Deduct total amount received into the treasury from purchasers of public lands, including land scrip and United States stock of every description, 120,148,015  
Excess of expenditure over the whole receipts, \$14,742,919

The Whig Common Council of Philadelphia, with characteristic meanness, refused to extend the customary civilities to the President on his recent visit to that city. The people, however, took the matter into their own hands and turned out to the number of ten thousand, and gave him an enthusiastic reception.

When Col. R. M. Johnson was Vice President, a Whig Common Council in New York, played him a similar prank.

OREGON.—Col. R. M. Johnson has accepted an invitation of the Oregon General Committee of Ohio, to attend the Oregon Convention to be held in Cincinnati on the 31st, 4th, and 5th inst. If it had not been for this engagement he would most likely have paid us a visit in the 4th.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

The Columbia has arrived in New York, bringing news from England to the 4th June. The bill for admitting Canadian wheat into England or payment of 3 cents per bushel duty passed to a second reading by a vote of 209 to 109.

American wheat is admitted into Canada on payment of 9 cents duty, and can then be shipped to England, making the duty on American wheat by this route into England 12 cents. A bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 165 enacting that every person having in his possession any fire arms must have them registered, and be licensed to keep them. A warrant may be issued by any justice to search for and seize all arms not registered.

IRELAND.—All eyes appear to be turned to Ireland, awaiting with the most intense anxiety the result of the movements now going on there. The decided stand taken by the Peel administration on the subject of repeal does not seem to have caused any abatement in the enthusiasm of the Repealers, and we have accounts of their meetings large and small, in all parts of Ireland. It is evident, however, that O'Connell the master spirit of the cause, is moving with rather more caution and circumspection. He does not deem it expedient to push matters to extremes, as he knows full well that the Irish people are very impulsive and are not yet prepared to push an actual revolution with any hope of success.

Ireland absorbs, at the present moment, the exclusive attention of the British Ministry and the British people. The Repeal movement continues to make the most gigantic strides, the whole country is in a fever of excitement and Mr. O'Connell, after visiting Cork and various other parts of Ireland, has returned to Dublin. During his sojourn in the provinces, hundreds of thousands of his countrymen congregated at his beck, and his progress resembled a continuous ovation from his outset until his return. The great bulk of the Catholic clergy have thrown themselves head-long into the movement.

All the Irish forts, castles, and battlements have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparation of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

Some Roman Catholic Bishops are about to prepare a prayer for the safety of Daniel O'Connell.

The troops stationed in Ireland will amount in June, to about 25,000 men. Almost every door in the city has chalked on it "Repeal or Blood!"—Cork Constitution.

Mr. O'Connell will not leave Ireland to attend his parliamentary duties before the 10th of June.

There is a rumor that many regiments located in Ireland are in favor of Repeal.

MILITARY POSITIONS IN IRELAND.—The batteries at Tarbert have unexpectedly been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery and an additional force of one officer and fifteen men is expected delay. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain; all the guns are to be mounted without delay. A man of war steamer went up the Shannon, on Friday week, with two thousand stand of arms for Limerick. Four other steamers were despatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men of war steamers will be stationed in the Shannon—one at Tarbert and the other at Grasslands.

CARD.

We the undersigned passengers on board the Packet "Otter," from Toledo and Muncie, to Fort Wayne, deem it a duty which we owe alike to ourselves and the travelling public, to thus express our high estimation of this excellent Boat and its gentlemanly and accommodating commander, Capt. J. B. HAMMOND.

Although but a few days in the Canal, and his arrangements partial and incomplete, yet he has, by his skill, assiduity, and the help of an attentive and well behaved crew, managed to render every thing as convenient and agreeable to the traveller as could be expected under well nigh the most favorable auspices. We, therefore, as an act of common justice, very cheerfully unite in commending him and his well regulated Packet to the patronage of all who are desirous of a speedy and pleasant journey.

N. W. CHITTENDEN,  
HUGH MILLER, Fort Wayne,  
TIMOTHY COLES, Connecticut,  
FREDERICK STONE, Boston,  
G. BEACH, Perryburg,  
M. H. SIBLEY, Rochester N. Y.

GEN LEWIS CASE, who has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at our Canal Celebration, will arrive here on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. The committee of reception attended by a band of music, and such volunteer military companies as may be in the city, will start from the foot of Clinton street at 7 o'clock, and meet the General at the lock one mile below town. The arrival will be announced by the discharge of three minute guns. All invited guests arriving from the east will be received by the committee of reception at the lock. Those arriving from the west will be received at the St. Mary's aqueduct.

#### PROMPT ATTENTION.

The Committee of Arrangements and Committee of Reception, are requested to meet at Judge Hanna's office this evening at 6 o'clock and the Committee of Invitation at F. P. Randall's office same hour. This is the last meeting that can be held previous to the celebration, and it is to be hoped every member of each committee will be present.

July 1, 1843.

Committee of Arrangements.—1. D. G. Nelson, M. W. Hubbell, T. Brammer, S. Hanna, W. G. Ewing and L. G. Jones.

Committee of Reception, the Mayor and Common Council, Messrs. Morgan, T. W. Swinney, Huxford, Rudisill, Brackbridge Jr., Sturgis, S. Edsall, A. Hamilton, T. Hamilton, D. H. Colerick, Beecher, Townley, Iden, Humbert, T. Johnson, Ewing, A. Fairfield, Col. Jones, Hull, Sweetser, Compton, Pritchard and B. B. Stevens.

#### WABASH & ERIE Canal Celebration,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY Of American Independence.

The committee of arrangements announce the following as the

#### ORDER OF THE DAY.

1st A national salute of 26 guns from the Fort at sunrise.

2d At 9 o'clock A. M. a salute of 13 guns in honor of invited guests and strangers.

3d At 10 o'clock A. M. 3 minute guns will be fired, when the procession will be formed on the Public Square and march to the ground, under the direction of the Marshal of the day and his assistants, in the following

#### ORDER.

1st Martial Music.

2d Artillery and the oldest military company.

3d Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of the late war with national colors.

4th President of the day, Chaplain Orator of the day, Reader.

Invited guests, different Committees.

5th Band of music.

6th Ladies.

7th Band of music.

8th Military company.

9th Citizens of Ohio and other States.

10th Band of music.

11th Military company.

12th 100 MIAMI WARRIORS in full costume.

13th Citizens.

14th Military company

The invited guests arriving by boats will be received by the Committee of Reception with a Band of Music at the foot of Clinton Street as they arrive. Those that arrive on Horseback &c. will be received at the Public Square.

The committees of reception, of arrangements, and the officers of the day will be designated by appropriate badges.

#### TOLEDO GUARDS—FORT WAYNE CELEBRATION.

The Toledo Guards, will, we are happy to announce proceed to Fort Wayne in a body, on the approaching anniversary of our national Independence, to participate in the celebration of the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, which is to take place on that day. We are highly pleased with this determination on the part of the Guards; as no body of men we could turn out from Toledo, would give a better idea of the character and public spirit of our citizens, than this well disciplined, and beautifully equipped company of volunteers. We bespeak for them what they richly deserve, and will no doubt cordially receive—a hearty welcome, from the frank and noble hearted Hoosiers and Buckeyes who will be present on that occasion.—Toledo Register.

#### DOCTOR THOMPSON.

Who has seen a letter from the Whig candidate for Congress, to some of our abolition brethren in Grant County? It is said that he promises to do all they ask and a little more!!! Similar promises, it is rumored have been made to the Randolph county Abolitionists. Look out for them two dollars a day, and coast beer! this is the age of promise.—Marion Democratic Herald.

#### CORRECTIONS.

When General Jackson voted for the tariff of 1824, a large and oppressive national debt was grinding the people, and high taxes were necessary to remove the burden. But when, by his wisdom and energy, he had accomplished his favorite object of freeing the country from this debt he took decisive grounds for lowering the taxes; and from the day the debt was paid till this hour, he has advocated the reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard. What object, then, have the Whigs in putting forward his vote in 1824, but to deceive the people, and hide their own violated promises?

When Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff of 1816, the same object—the extinguishment of the public debt—was aimed at;—and is it not hypocrisy and double dealing for men to hold up Mr. Calhoun as authority in their favor, who are at the same breath, objecting to him as being too ultra in his advocacy of free trade and equal rights?

When Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff of 1828, he voted in obedience to instructions from his constituents; and upon his return home, took an active part in publicly condemning that tariff. In like manner, the late Felix Grundy voted against the sub-



NEW VOLUME OF THE  
**LADIES' COMPANION,**  
AND  
**LITERARY EXPOSITOR,**  
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, N. Y.  
**T**HE volumes of this old and popular magazine commence with the May and November numbers.  
*Editors:—*Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Miss Emma C. Embury, and William W. Snowden.  
At the urgent solicitation of thousands of subscribers

The general complaint has been, that the size of the type upon which the work has been printed since the commencement, was too small. To obviate such complaints, a splendid font of new Bourgeois type, which is a size larger than that formerly used, has been purchased from the foundry of George Bruce & Co., of this city—upon which the Student Companion and Library Expositor

will hereafter be printed, commencing with the  
May number, 1848. To give greater strength to  
the literary character of the Magazine, the valua-  
ble aid Mrs. Lydia L. Sigourney and Emma C.  
Embury has been secured for the editorial depart-  
ment.

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Miss M. A. Mifford, Maria Edgeworth, Mary  
Howitt, of England, have promised to contribute  
hereafter, to the pages of the *Ladies Com-*  
mon and Literary Epistoler. To the above  
penned list we would add the follow-

**GENTLEMEN CONTRIBUTORS!**  
Professor J. H. Ingraham, W. Gilmore Shum-  
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rard, Late Sam'l Woodworth, W. T. Montefiore,  
F. W. Thomas, W. H. Ainsworth, & Co.

Among the number of contributors to the "Land  
and Water" is a very large number of persons who per-  
ceived the names of many, whose charming pro-  
ductions have given lustre to our national litera-  
ture, and whose reputation is identified with the  
progression of this country to that position in the  
world which it now occupies. It is very gratifying  
instrumental in advancing it, and hence their

there will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and characteristic, and have rendered their names prominent in the history and civilization of their sex. The talents of their contributors, it will be perceived, are of the most varied character. By this, it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified in every branch of the useful and the gay—we receive attractive tales, sketches, essays; the instructive and the amusing; the grave and the gay will be blended, to enhance the interest of the Magazine.

**MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY PLATES** will be sent to the Editors of the *Journal and Holman's* by Dr. J. N. Gimbrele, and other eminent artists. Merzotto engravings, will occasionally appear. Several of these splendid plates, are already finished, and will be published during the month of January. The plates are the work of the superlative embellishment preparing for the Ladies' Companion and Literary Examiner.—Our fashion plates, which have been pronounced superior to those appearing in many other magazines, will be continued, and will be the subject of the change of the Parisian fashions may dictate. Engravings on wood—rap and lace patterns, will

from time to time, add to the embellishments above promised. Lectures by the most celebrated professors, will be reported accurately--this securing, to the *Ladies' Companion* and *Literary Expositor*, a correct journal of the most interesting lecture delivered in New York, during the year. Life like portraits of many of the distinguished statesmen of America will appear, at stated periods. The public should bear in mind that the *Ladies' Companion* and *Literary Expositor*, including the costly embellishments, than any of the five dollar magazines issued in America or Europe.

The *Ladies' Companion* and *Literary Expositor*, is published monthly in the city of N. York, and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years--issued with unflinching promptness, and with the most scrupulous orthography, geographical, and nomenclature, which proudly challenges criticism, and with engravings, prepared, in every instance, expressly for the work, after a careful selection of the subjects--enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music--superintended in its articles by the most distinguished writers, and for excellence in every particular--and filled with its contents from the pens of the most popular, renowned and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the *Ladies' Companion*, and *Literary Expositor*, the pre-eminence of being a Standard National Magazine.

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of Amer-

rian Literature, as well to emulment, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed. That every promise made in times past, has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for the confirmation of this statement, is suggested (for, and not to the effect of, exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

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The Ladies' Companion and Literary Expressor is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The

work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

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119 Fulton Street, New York.

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**Allen Hamilton**  
vs.  
**Catherine Lewis, widow, Thomas Lewis, David Lewis Virgins Lewis, Charles Lewis, Francis Lewis, and Samuel Lewis, one half at law of Samuel Lewis, deceased.**

Petition  
for  
Partition

**T**HE said defendants are herby notified that the undersigned has filed his petition in the clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, praying for partition in the following described tracts of land, to wit: the n. e. q. of sec. 22, and south h. of sec. 15, township 31, range 13; the south half of sec. 24, township 31, range 11; sections 24, 25, 27, and the north h. of section 33, in township 29, range 14; sections 20, 29, and north h. of sec. 33, in township 32, range 15; the n. e. q. and south h. n. w. q. of sec. 10, township 31, range 14, all situate in the county of Allen, and state of Indiana. The n. e. q. of sec. 12, and n. e. q. of

sec. 10, township 30, range 10 e., situate in the county of Whitley, and state of Indiana. The north half of sec. 27, in township 29, range 8 east, in the county of Huntington, and state of Indiana. The n. w. q. of section 33, in township 29, range 8 east, situate in the county of Whitley, and state of Indiana; And that application will be made on the 1st day of the next term of said Allen Circuit Court to said court to appoint commissioners to make partition of said lands.

ALLEN HAMILTON.

May 15, 1843. 4447







**Pine Bales.**  
**M**ost first quality of Pine Bales for sale  
 June 24, 1895.  
**S. HANNA & SON.**

**M**ilk. Some received this day direct from  
 from New Orleans and will be sold low at  
 wholesale or retail, by  
**HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.**  
 June 24th.

**M**OLASSES—a few barrels of the article, of  
 excellent quality, received this day direct  
 from New Orleans.  
**HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.**  
 June 24th.

**Encourage Home Manufacture.**  
**100Z. Jefferson Township Robs.** 20 dozen  
 About Township Cooper's Corn Brooms, and an  
 quantity of Post Wayne Cooper's Wares, for sale  
 at En-tire Wholesale prices by  
 June 15, '43. **SICULAR & CHITTENDEN.**

**COTTON YARN.** Lots of it on hand and  
 more coming, which will be sold at reduced

June 15, '43.

---

*Something very nice for the Ladies.*

**UNCLEAR & CHITTENDEN** have some very fashionable patterns of Eolians, Parisienne, Plain and Figured Dolmans, and printed Lawns, for Ladies' dresses, which they are selling very low.  
June 15, 1843.

**NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES**, a superb article, cheaper than ever before. For this

City by **SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.**  
June 15, 1843.

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**Roots! Roots!! Roots!!!**

**T**HE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of *Ginseng, Seneca, Snake Root, Ladies Slipper, Sarsaparilla*, and the bark of *Sassafras* root.

**J. W. TOWNLEY, & C.**

June 15, 1843.

**Black Salts.**  
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS will pay the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts  
June 17, 1843.

**Choice assortment of Summer PRINTS & LAWNS** just received, and will be sold low.

**Iron and Nails.**  
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received a large assortment of best Juniata Iron and Nails, which will be sold at infinitesimal

**ADAMS' FRENCH KID & EULET and**

**LINSE GLOVES** just received by  
June 17, '43. **HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.**

INDIANA HOUSE,  
R. N. LAWTON,  
CORNER of SUMMIT & SWAN-STREETS,

**LYSANDER WILLIAMS,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Office on Columbia Street, opposite Dr. Beecher's  
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**SUMMER GOODS.**  
CONSISTING of Gambrous, Brown Linens,  
(white) Yachting, Brown Linens,

Hamilton Dr. lings, Hamilton Plads, Pennsylvania Jeans, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Blue and Brown Drillings, Buffalo and Giraffe Cloth,

**10,000** Yards 4-4 and 5-4 Brown  
Sheatings just received and  
for sale cheaper than the cheapest by  
SINGLE & CHITTENDEN.  
June 7, '43.

**W**ANTED—1500 lbs. BEES WAX for which an unusually high price will be paid.  
SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.  
June 7, '43.  
*Bring on your Butter and Eggs.*

**THE** highest price paid for fresh Butter and Eggs, in goods at the lowest cash prices by June 8, '43. SINGLAR & CHITTENDEN.

**G**ROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, just received by  
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

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**SILK BONNETS**, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1843. MRS. PAUL'S. 49

**BOYS**, bring all your Summer and Fall **DEER**  
**SKINS** to **SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN**  
they will pay you a good price for them.  
June 8 1843.

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**House and Lots for Sale.**

**T**HE undersigned offer for sale a neat and commodious DWELLING HOUSE and two lots, with every necessary convenience for a comfortable residence, pleasantly situated in the Rock

In Addition to the city of Fort Wayne. Will  
 be sold low for cash or approved payments.—  
 or terms enquire of the undersigned.  
 THOMAS JOHNSON,  
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43

**Collins, Palmer, and Co.**  
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

TOLEDO, OHIO,  
 agents: the Am. Transportation Co., Troy &  
 Oswego, Rail Road, and Clinton Lines,  
 on the Erie Canal and Lakes:  
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on the Wabash and Erie canal.  
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ARE now prepared to make liberal advances  
on produce for sale at Toledo, or destined for  
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**GEORGE JOHNSON,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



